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HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 22, 1913.

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JUDGE ON THE VALUE OF A NEWSPAPER.

"What is the capital value of a great New York newspaper?" is the question that has vexed the tax appraisers of New York who have been trying for the past twelve months to appraise the estate of the late Mr. Joseph Pulitzer, the proprietor of the New York World (morning and evening), and the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The Probate Court rejected the first appraisal of the estate at \$2,705,023, contending that the value placed on the New York World of \$216,101 and on the St. Louis Post-Dispatch of \$233,143 permit of capitalisation on the basis of 10 and 37 per cent. respectively. The judge contended that the basis should be 5 per cent., making the value of the World \$2,200,000 and of the Post-Dispatch \$1,600,000.

Mr. Arthur Brisbane, the chief editorial writer in the syndicate of newspapers owned by Mr. Hearst, who is reputed to enjoy a salary of \$15,000 a year, declared that the value of a man half as able as Mr. Pulitzer would be \$30,000 a year to one newspaper and \$20,000 to two newspapers. He said that the death of Mr. Hearst would seriously affect the capital value of his papers, and estimated the value of Pulitzer's personality as generously as half of the total value of the World and Post-Dispatch.

Mr. Don Seitz, business manager of the World, said that when Mr. Pulitzer, to get the competition of Mr. Hearst, reduced the price of the World to 4d. in 1896, its circulation increased by 38,000 copies, but the profits disappeared. Economies in the returns of unsold papers were then practiced, amounting to \$200 a week, while additional \$20,000 a year was earned by "syndicating" news to newspapers in other towns.

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Medical Magazine, March, 1912

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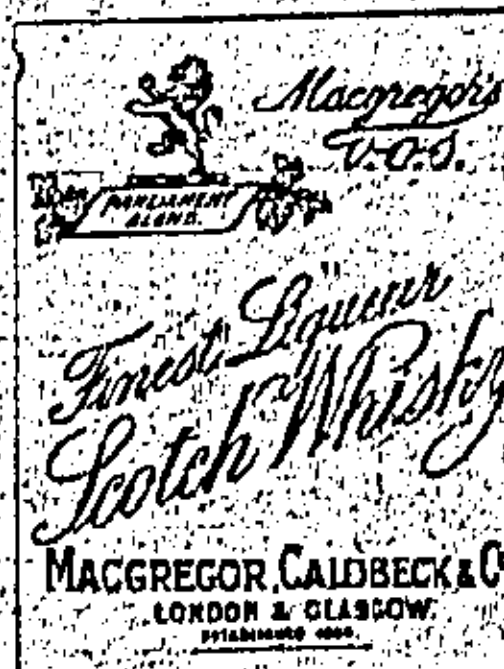
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Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

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BRITISH NAVY SECRETS.

German Spy Sentenced.

The Assize Court at Winchester last month was crowded when the trial took place, before Mr. Justice Ridley, of the German dentist William Kiaro, aged 43, on charges of feloniously obtaining secret information from Portsmouth Dockyard.

The indictment alleged that for a purpose prejudicial to the safety or interests of the State the accused incited, counselled, and procured Charles John Bishop, an employe in the dockyard, and Levi Rosenthal, tobaccoist, of Queen-street, Portsea, to obtain a book containing information relating to torpedoes, and likely to be useful to an enemy. Further, that Kiaro feloniously received the book. Mr. J. A. Foote, K.C., and Mr. S. H. Emmanuel prosecuted for the Crown, and the defence was conducted by Mr. Dimmer and Mr. C. H. S. Dillig.

In opening the case for the prosecution Mr. Foote explained that the proceedings were taken under the Official Secrets Act, 1911, which was passed to prevent naval and military secrets being bought and sold feloniously for a purpose which might be useful to an enemy. The book obtained by the prisoner was the "Annual Report of the Torpedo School," which was a naval book of great importance and highly confidential. A document of that kind in the hands of an enemy would be exceedingly useful to that enemy, and most injurious to this country. That Kiaro obtained the article was quite clear, because he had it in his possession when arrested.

Prisoner, counsel proceeded, lived at Southampton, and was formerly carried on the business of a dentist. In October last he saw Rosenthal, whom he knew slightly, and told him there was much money to be made by obtaining naval information, but that it was a bit dangerous. He first stated that he would like a book on submarines, but in the course of subsequent conversation he said it was a book on torpedoes that he desired. Kiaro remarked that the information was required for Germany, that about £100 would be paid for the job, and that this was but the commencement, and would lead to hundreds. Rosenthal spoke to a town councillor of Portsmouth on the subject, and later the police and naval authorities were apprised. By an arrangement Bishop was introduced by Rosenthal to Kiaro, and Bishop (who is in the office of the Commander-in-Chief at the dockyard) got the book and handed it over to prisoner.

LETTER FROM GERMANY.

In the course of the negotiations prisoner read a letter to Rosenthal and Bishop which he had received from Germany. It said:

"I am glad to hear the operation is coming off at last. I had almost given you up. I will meet you at the Cosmopolitan Hotel at Brussels and pay your expenses, and pay you well when we meet."

Counsel added that he understood the substance of the defence was that prisoner acted innocently and that Rosenthal was the villain. There was nothing to justify such an assumption, but even if Kiaro had been incited by Rosenthal, if the jury thought he intended to get this book and take it to Germany it would be their duty to convict him.

Lori Rosenthal, between 50 and 60 years of age, then gave evidence. He related his meeting with Kiaro, and the circumstances as to the latter promising money if he could get the torpedo book from the dockyard. The amount accused promised was between £200 and £300, and he explained that he only wanted the book for about three days, just in time to get it to Germany and back. When approached, witness said, "I have done this kind of thing before," his intention being to see how far prisoner would go. Finally the book was handed over to Kiaro by Bishop at witness's house, and prisoner was arrested. All this was done with the approval of the naval authorities and the police.

In cross-examination by Mr. Dimmer, witness said the first occasion on which he had a conversation with Kiaro was October 18 last year, and he never discussed any matter of spying with him before then. It was quite true that Kiaro seemed willing to give a good deal of confidence in witness.

"It is quite true," he said, "that I said when approached by the prisoner that I had done this sort of thing before."

Mr. Dimmer: You got very chatty at a first meeting?

Witness: If he wanted to sell the country he is getting his living in I think I ought to be chatty. (Laughter.) I said what I did because I wanted to see how far Kiaro would go.

Counsel: Then when you told him you had done this sort of thing before there was no truth in it?—No.

"I put it to you that you said that some years previous to this you procured something out of the dock-yard, and had dealings with a French or German officer?—I did not say that."

Had you not deals with secret service items before?—No.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LU HON FAN, a Chinese graduate in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in the Colony for over ten years.

He has a good method of teaching European students in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write or call at "China Mail" office or direct to Mr. Holly-wood Road, 1st floor.

Hongkong, May 17, 1912.

OSTERS: Fresh, Fried or Stewed. Pigeon, Haddock, Kippers, &c. ALEXANDER & CO.

I put it to you that you were inciting Kiaro up to October 18, and then, feeling that you were not safe, you communicated with the police?—That is your invention, and you are wrong. (Laughter.)

ACTING FOR THE POLICE.

You were playing a very clever part acting with the police, and at the same time pretending to take a part with Kiaro?—I acted on behalf of the police.

Don't you think that Kiaro put a great deal of confidence in you?—Yes; he did; more than I would put in anyone else (Laughter.) I never saw Kiaro in possession of much money.

Your clever acting deceived Kiaro?—I am not a professional actor. (Laughter.) I suggest you were acting to Kiaro in one respect and acting to the police in the other?—No; I was acting for the police.

Witness (with indignation): What motive has a man to sell the country he is getting his living in? (Cheers in public gallery.) I call myself an Englishman. I have been here since I was two years of age, and I claim England as my country, although to my knowledge I am not naturalised.

Mr. Bishop related that when he saw prisoner he said that there was plenty of money behind it, and that witness ought to make £500 a year out of getting information. The book which he handed to the prisoner was inscribed:

For the information of naval officers in his Majesty's service only. No. 212. Annual report of Torpedo School, 1911, with appendix Wireless Telegraphy.

The police evidence showed that three days before prisoner was arrested a telegram was addressed to him at Southampton from Berlin. "Agree last proposal. Letter follows."

Mr. Francis Harrison Smith, Paymaster-in-Chief of the Navy, and Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, told the Court that it was prejudicial to State interests that the book should be seen at all by unofficial persons. A man who saw the outside of such a book was one step on the road to seeing inside.

This concluded the case for the Crown. Kiaro then entered the witness-box. He protested that Rosenthal was the prime mover in the matter, and that witness acted throughout on his instructions. Rosenthal required the book for his own purposes. Prisoner had never applied to Germany for any money in connection with obtaining this book.

PRISONER CROSS-EXAMINED.

In cross-examination he admitted that he took the book for the purpose of Rosenthal making money out of it by selling it and giving him some of the money. He really did not know why Rosenthal wanted to get the book. Prisoner was not when arrested, on the way to the station for London, on route for the Continent. He was simply going to his lodgings to keep the book there for Rosenthal.

Mr. Foote, in his final address to the jury, said this appeared to be the case of a man who was doing this "dirty work" for money. It differed entirely from the case of officers in the Army or Navy who exposed themselves to risks, not to make money out of it, but for the purpose of endeavouring to serve their country. Nothing had been brought forward which bore out the suggestion in the slightest that Rosenthal was as guilty as the prisoner.

Mr. Dimmer contended that Kiaro was being made the scapegoat. Was it credible, he asked, that a man who was engaged in the spying service would go up to a man openly and speak to him about espionage? It would be the work of a fool. "After the action of Germany in releasing British spies, we might," he said, "look upon a case like this from a calmer point of view than in the past."

The judge summed up, and the jury, after deliberating in the box for about five minutes, found the prisoner guilty.

According to the police, prisoner had represented himself to be a dentist, but he never did any work. He had lived mainly on the earnings of his wife. He had largely associated with service men. Mr. Dimmer, in appealing for leniency, said the prisoner had been more a fool than a knave.

His Lordship: Perhaps more a knave than a fool.

In passing sentence, his Lordship said prisoner had been guilty of a serious offence. He had endeavoured for a considerable period of time to get money from Germany to enable him to get this book. He did not believe that Rosenthal incited to the crime, for from the moment prisoner mentioned the matter to Rosenthal the latter went to the police. His Lordship concluded: "I entirely agree with the verdict, and do not think the jury could have come to any other conclusion. The sentence will be five years' penal servitude."

Prisoner made no remark, but at once walked down the steps of the dock.

"Daily Telegraph" (London).

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Quoted on Thursday, July 22, 1913.
At 100 cents per Dollar Standard.

Butcher Meats.

Roast Sirloin & Prime Cut—Moi Lung	lb	15
Roast—Ham Ngau Yek	lb	12
Ross—Shiu	lb	12
Breast—Ngau Lam	lb	12
Soup—Tong Yuk	lb	10
Steak—Ngau Yek	lb	12
Sirloin Colom—Ngau Lau	lb	23
Sausages—Ngau Chuan	lb	20
Hullock's Brains—Know	per set	10
Tongue fresh—Ngau Li	each	42
Cornd—Ham Ngau	lb	52
Heart—Ngau Tan	lb	12
Heart—Ngau Sum	lb	12
Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	lb	15
Salt	lb	12
Feet—Ngau Kark	each	9
Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	lb	9
Tail—Ngau Moi	lb	12
Liver—Ngau Kon	lb	12
Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	lb	0
Calve Head & Feet—Ngau Chai-tai	set	51
Mutton Chop—Young Poi Kwai	lb	25
Leg—Young Poi	lb	25
Shoulder—Young Shan	lb	22
Pigs Chittings—Chu Chong	lb	27
Brains—Chu Know	per set	2
Feet—Chu Kark	lb	12
Chu Chai	lb	3
Head—Chu Tau	lb	18
Heart—Chu Sum	each	10
Kidneys—Chu Yiu	lb	8
Liver—Chu Con	lb	24
Pork Chop—Chu Pai Kwai	lb	23
Leg—Chu Pai	lb	27
Fat or Lard—Chu Yan	lb	24
Chu Trap Pig's Fry	lb	20
Sheep's Head and Feet—Young Tai Kark	set	65
Heart—Young Sum	lb	7
Kidneys—Young Yiu	lb	8
Liver—Young Con	lb	25
Sucking Pigs, To Order—Chu Chai	lb	22
Suet, Beef—Sung Ngau Yau	lb	19
Mutton—Sung Young Yau	lb	25
Veal—Ngau Chai Yek	lb	18
Sausages—Ngau Chai Chuan	lb	20

Poultry.

Chicken—Kai Chai	lb	34
Capon, Large, small—Sin Kai	lb	34
Ducks—Ap	lb	26
Doves—Pan Kai	lb	26
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan	per doz	20
Fowls, Canton—Kai	lb	40
Hainan—Hoi Nam	lb	32
Geese—Ngai Kai	lb	26
Goose, Wild—Shang-ho Yea Ngai	each	10
Goose, Domestic—Wong Keng	each	10
Goose, Shanghai—Ta Chai	each	10
Partridge—Che Khoo	lb	32
Quail—Shau Kai	lb	32
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kuy	each	32
Hothow—Hoi How Pak Kuy	lb	25
Quail—Um Chun	lb	25
Rice Birds—Wo Pa Cheur	dozen	25
Suipes—So Choy	each	25
Turkeys, Cock—Phor Kai Kung	lb	65
Hen—Na	lb	45
Wild Ducks, Shanghai—Shang-hoi Sui Ap	each	10
Teal—Sui Ap Chai	each	10
Wild Ducks on Ice—Sung Shing Sui Ap	each	10

Fish.

Barbel—Ha Yu	lb	24
Bream—Bin Yu	lb	18
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	lb	16
Carp—Li Yu	lb	22
Catfish—Chik Yu	lb	11
Codfish—Mun Yu	lb	17
Crabs—H	lb	20
Outlet Fish—Muk Yu	lb	15
Dab—Sa Mang Yu	lb	15
Dace—Wong Mei Lau	lb	12
Dog Fish—Tui Tu Sa	lb	8
Eel, Congee—Hoi Mann	lb	17
Fresh water—Tan Si Yu	lb	18
Yellow—Wong Sin	lb	28
Frogs—Tien Kai	lb	32
Garoupa—Sok Pan	lb	30
Gudgou—Pak Kuy Yu	lb	15
Herring—Tao Pak	lb	18
Hallbut—Cheung Kwan Kung	lb	32
Leurus—Wong Pa Yu	lb	20
Loach—Wu Yu	lb	28
Lobsters—Lung Ha	lb	25
Mackerel—Chik Yu	lb	15
Monk Fish—Ming Yu	lb	30
Mullet—Chai Yu	lb	24
Oysters—San Co	lb	22
Parrotfish—Kai Kung Yu	lb	17
Pearls—Tao Lo	lb	17
Pike—Pa Faw Pong	lb	17
Plaice—Pan Yu	lb	2
Pomfret, Black—Hoi Chong	lb	22
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	lb	30
Prawn—Ming	lb	45
Ray—Pa Pa Yu	lb	9
Roh Fish—Sok Ha Tung	lb	16
Roach—Chun Yu	lb	10

Meat.

Roast Beef	lb	15
Roast Pork	lb	12
Roast Mutton	lb	12
Roast Chicken	lb	12
Roast Duck	lb	12
Roast Goose	lb	12
Roast Turkey	lb	12
Roast Pig	lb	12
Roast Lamb	lb	12
Roast Veal	lb	12
Roast Beef	lb	15
Roast Pork	lb	12
Roast Mutton	lb	12
Roast Chicken	lb	12
Roast Duck	lb	12
Roast Goose	lb	12
Roast Turkey	lb	12
Roast Pig	lb	12
Roast Lamb	lb	12
Roast Veal	lb	12

Almonds—Hung Yan	lb	30
Apples (California)—Kam San Ping Kho	lb	40
(Chafoo)—Tin Chun Ping Kho	lb	20
Small—Hoi Tong	lb	20
Ortsid—Fan Lai Chai	each	1
Bananas, fragrant, Canton—Sai Shing	lb	3
Bananas, (Ordinary), Macao—San Hing Chai	lb	3
Chestnuts, Chinese—Fong Lok	lb	12
Carambols—Young Tau	lb	12
Cocoanuts—Yah Tse	each	12
Lemons, China—Ning Moong	lb	8
America—Kun San Ning Moong	lb	10
Lichees Dried—Lai Chi, small Stone	lb	12
Fresh—	lb	12
Limes (Saigon)—Sai Kung Ning Moong	each	15
Mango, Manila—Lai Sung Mang	lb	15
Mangostans—San Chuk Tan	each	10
Oranges (Canton)—San Shing Tim Ching	lb	30
Orange Sweet	lb	10
Pears (American)—Kam San Shoot	lb	10
(Canton), Cooking—Sa Lay	lb	10
Peanuts—Fai Sang	lb	10
Portmosses Large—Hung Chai	lb	10
Pine-apples, Intiquity—Foon Xi Faw Law	each	10
Small—	each	10
Plantain—Tai Chai	lb	3
Plums—Swatow, Hung Lai	lb	20
Pumelo, Siam—Chim Lo Yau	each	20
Shanghai—Lo Kwai	lb	12
Walnuts—Hop Tuo	lb	12
Green—Sung Hop Tuo	lb	12
Water Melon—Kam San Sai Kwai	each	4
(China) Sai Kwai	each	4
Grapes—Sung Po Tai Tse	lb	10

Vegetables &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai—Shung-hoi Ah	lb	10
Chai Chai	lb	10
Beans (French), Macao—Oh Moon Pin Tan	lb	20
(French), Shanghai—Shung Hoi	lb	10
Spinach—Ah Chai	lb	10
Long—Tan Ho	lb	10
Beet Root—Hung Chai Tan	each	6
Brinjals, Green—Ching Yau	lb	10
Red—Hung Kie	lb	10
Cabbages, Chinese, com.—Kai Choy	lb	12
Cabbage, Shanghai—Yeh Chai	lb	10
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kai Shun	lb	10
Cauliflower, Large size—Tai Yeh Chai	each	10
Medium size—Cheung Yeh Chai	each	10
Small size—Sai Yeh Chai	each	10
Carrots—Kam Shun	lb	10
Colary Chitties—Tong Kan Chai	lb	10
En Lai—Young	lb	10
Chillies Dried—Gon Lai Chai	lb	30
Red—Hung Kie	lb	15
Green—Ching Lai Chai	lb	15
Curry Stuff, English—Kai Lo Chai	lb	10
Cucumbers—Ching Kwa	lb	8
Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa	lb	8
Gardie—Que Tau	lb	8

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62A, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, July 20, 1913.

and his friends are actuated by the highest motives and that they truly believe that it would be better for the country if President Yuan made way for some other. As we stated in this column yesterday, the vast majority of the Chinese in the South have little real trust in President Yuan, and Dr. Sun doubtless, as a Southerner, shares the prejudice. He and his fellow-southerners, or, at any rate the vast majority of them, cannot forget the part Yuan Shih Kai played while in the Manchuria service and, particularly, during the time when he received his dramatic recall to Peking. There is no doubt that his actions at the time might easily have been interpreted as being favourable either to Manchus or to Revolutionists. The fact is that Yuan Shih Kai was in a very unenviable position at the time, and that he was justified in playing the part of a sort of supreme opportunist is amply proved by the position he holds to-day and, better still, by the condition of the country as it appears to be in the eyes of unprejudiced observers. As we have said, those now actively opposing President Yuan may truly believe themselves to be actuated by patriotic motives, but how can they reconcile the drastic means adopted. This is no time for war—particularly civil war—in a country that is still suffering from the mighty upheaval of throwing aside a tyrannical oligarchy that had proved an incubus to the country for centuries. If, in the opinion of the "reformers," a different policy is necessary, they know only too well that the arbitrament of the sword is not the best means of endeavouring to arrive at a settlement. This would be second revolution is a disgrace to those who have instigated it, and it is clearly the result of ambition on the part of a few disappointed office-seekers who have been able to enlist the services of a number of youthful jingoes. The revolts have conclusively proved that the country is strongly opposed to armed conflict against President Yuan, much as they may disapprove some of his actions; and the abortive actions likewise indicate that the president is a much more far-sighted individual than many people are inclined to credit him. It may be safely predicted that the abortive attempts of the past week have left President Yuan in a stronger position than ever before; and, now that he knows where the danger lies, he will be able to cope with it more effectually and have even less difficulty in overcoming it.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

There was a further hearing of the Sotco case at the Magistracy this afternoon.

As a protest against new regulations made by the Protector of Chinese, the Macao pawnshops have closed.

The lecture to the local volunteers on Infantry training will be given by the Staff Officer at 3.30 p.m. on Friday, 22nd inst., instead of Thursday, the 24th inst.

Mr. R. C. Morgan, of the Pacific Mail Company's agent, at Kobe, has been appointed to succeed Mr. F. J. Hutton here. Mr. Morgan, who is a brother of Captain Morgan of the Mongolia, was only appointed to Kobe in January from Shanghai; he is due to arrive on August 1st.

The concert held at the Astor Hall, Shanghai, realized the satisfactory sum of \$564 for Mr. A. Pace, the popular tenor, who left Shanghai by the P. and S.S. China for Hongkong, where he had booked a passage to the E. and A. S. Eastern for Australia.

Congratulations from many quarters have reached Sir Frederick Young, K.C.M.G., a distinguished pioneer of Imperial Federation, who has just celebrated his 80th birthday. Sir Frederick, who has attained this remarkable age, in the enjoyment of good health and unimpaired faculties, is a vice-president of the Royal Colonial Institute, in the building up of which he has played an active and prominent part. Amongst those sent Sir Frederick messages of felicitation were Sir Frederick Messervy, the High Commissioner for Australia, South Africa, and New Zealand, and the Agents-General for Tasmania, British Columbia, South Australia, Western Australia, the literary staff of the Royal Colonial Institute, and many private friends.

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR FAMILY.

WHEN you fail to provide your family with a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy at this season of the year, you are neglecting them, as bowel complaint is sure to be prevalent, and it is too dangerous a malady to be trifled with. This is especially true if there are children in the family. A dose or two of this remedy will place the family under control and perhaps save a life or at least a doctor's bill. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The silk shipped from Hongkong by R.M.S. Montague on 21st June reached New York on 21st July.

A Chinese workman employed on a new building at Kimberley Road, Kowloon, fell yesterday, and fractured his skull. He was sent to hospital.

An unemployed and homeless man named W. O. Ramsey was found unconscious in Lee House Street last evening and was sent to hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Darrah returned from Manila to-day by the s.s. China. Col. Sir Horace Beauchamp was a passenger by the same steamer from San Francisco.

It is understood that Col. Sir A. H. McMahon, Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, will represent Great Britain at the forthcoming conference at Simla on Tibetan Affairs.

During the twenty-four hours ended noon yesterday four fatal cases of plague were notified, bringing the year's total to 24. One of the cases occurred in Des Vaux Road, Central.

It is reported that Dr. Sun Yat-sen has concluded a contract for the construction of the Canton-Chungking Railway. The main line of this railway is to divert Szechuan trade to Canton.

Mr. A. H. Erikson, Chief Accountant of the Great Northern Telegraph Co., at Shanghai, who was appointed adviser on telegraph matters to the Ministry of Communications, took up his new duties on July 1.

According to the Chinese Press, the confiscated arms in the hands of the Shanghai Maritime Customs, consisting of 386 cases of rifles with all accessories complete, and 743 cases of cartridges, were shipped to the north by order of the Ministry of War on board the R.M.S. Fuping, which left Shanghai, for Tientsin on July 12.

The marriage is announced of Captain T. C. Leah, R.G.A., formerly of the Hongkong Garrison, only son of Vice-Admiral Henry Leah, Chudleigh, S. Devon, to Mary Frances, only daughter of Alfred Menzies-Jones, Ravenswood, Kingston Hill. The ceremony took place on June 12, by the Rev. Lord Victor Seymour, assisted by the Rev. A. G. Munro Moegens, at Kingston Vale.

The wife of the new Japanese Ambassador did not accompany her husband when he was received at Buckingham Palace recently by the King, and subsequently by the Queen. His Excellency had only just arrived in England, and it was not practicable to arrange that the Ambassadors should accompany him. But their Majesties desired that she should be presented to them on some favourable occasion, and this was done subsequently.

A Chinese contractor named Li Ping was summoned at the Police Court this morning for exceeding his permit to place heaps of stones on the Connaught Road, whereby an obstruction was caused. Mr. Denney, of Messrs. Denney and Bowley, pleaded not guilty on his behalf. The evidence of Police Sergeant Baker showed that the permit was for a heap 45 feet by 25, where as defendant deposited stones over an area 60 feet by 15. Mr. Bowley submitted that there was no evidence of an obstruction, and Mr. Hazeland, in discharging defendant, cautioned him, in compliance with the conditions of his permit in future.

RAZOR NOT A WEAPON.

A STRANGE LEGAL DECISION.

New York, June 25.

American negroes in Jackson, Mississippi, demonstrated to-day to show their approval of the decision by the Supreme Court declaring that a razor is not a weapon but "an implement of the toilet." To European readers it must be explained that the American negro has long cherished the right of carrying a razor in his vest pocket, in the same way as the cowboy in the West cherishes the right of carrying six-shooters in his hip pockets. Statistics show that Americans of African descent are even more ready than their white fellow-countrymen to "whip out their weapons" when provoked, and not infrequently social affairs in the South—more particularly dances under negro auspices—have terminated in sanguinary melées.

A dispatch from Jackson, Mississippi, says: "Out of gratitude to the Court for returning the razor to its place in the vest pocket the negro, cowboy leaders have requested that they call a Supreme Court (razor) Club, which will have charge of social events among the village couples."

The legal decision, "continues the dispatch," promises to be more far-reaching than was supposed, and will result in a revival of interest in the turkey trot, tango, pokedlip, and supper lurch. The latter is the latest of the eccentric dances. It is the signal for the men to grab his partner and lurch with her in the direction of the supper table. Dances were almost entirely discontinued in Jackson's past black out when razors were banned, but on hearing of the Court's decision local society immediately commenced to arrange for a series of "razor events."

Postage stamps have appeared in the market. The issue is carefully studied, and only a temporary nature.

THE 'WING HON'.

STILL UNDER WATER.

The Wing Hon, which, as exclusively reported in our columns yesterday, sank on Sunday evening in Macao harbour, is still under water.

It appears that the steamer lay at her wharf on the mud until a short time previous to the time fixed for her departure for Hongkong, and as soon as the rising tide lifted her she began to make water. After the passengers had been got off, the steamer was taken near the China Merchants buoy and sank there. At low water the main deck is submerged, while at high tide the water reaches the rails of the next deck.

An attempt to pump her out yesterday was unsuccessful, as at high tide the water entered her hatches, and she tilted more deeply in the mud.

The steamer is evidently in a very bad condition, as some four months ago, when had to put back to Macao on an evening journey to Hongkong, the pumps being unable to cope with the water which she was making.

The vessel is about fourteen years old and has changed hands many times. It will be recalled that she sank in the 1906 typhoon at her wharf.

MACAO OPIUM FARMER REPORTED SHOT.

It was rumoured in the Colony to-day that the Macao opium farmer had been shot in a street in the Portuguese colony, but inquiries made this morning by "The China Mail" representative show that the report is incorrect.

What probably gave rise to the rumour is the fact that one of the employees of the farm was stabbed by a Chinese chemist during a personal quarrel in his pharmacy. The wound was not serious, and we understand that the chemist has not been arrested.

SPORTING.

Water Polo.

ROYAL ENGINEERS, v. 88th Coy., R.G.A. These teams played a Gascogne League match at the A. S. C. Camber yesterday evening.

Teams: Royal Engineers—Brown, Morrish, Denney, Tucker; Wright, Collins, Watts.

88th Coy., R.G.A.—Gardner, Court, Baker, W. Bart, Cooper, J. Bart, Buckland.

Referee, Cpl. Brand, A. O. C. Within a few seconds of the start, the sappers attacked through Tucker, whose attempt was repelled by Gardner. The Gunners combined nicely and J. Bart was enabled to get through the defence but Brown saved. The gunner scored again, however, and opened the scoring. On resuming, Morrish equalised with a "beauty." Gardner saved a high one from Collins, but Wright put the sappers ahead, the score at the interval being:—Royal Engineers, 2; 88th Coy., R.G.A., 1.

The opening of the second half was in favour of the Sappers, Tucker and Morrish being a little high in trying to add to their score. A fine long throw by Court found the Sappers defence unprepared, and J. Bart had little difficulty in equalising. J. Bart again went close, hitting the bar with a lovely shot, after which nearly all the play was in the Sappers favour. Court was guilty of sending in opponent below, and was ordered out by the Referee for the remainder of the game, a decision much resented by a section of the spectators. Following the ensuing penalty, Wright put the sappers ahead, and later, Tucker netted just as Baker closed on him. Result:—

Royal Engineer, 4; 88th Coy., R.G.A., 2.

THE "CORE WALLS" INTER-COMPANY LEAGUE. "The Naval Ordnance Camber yesterday evening. "D" Company beat "A" Company by 7 goals to 2.

ANOTHER LINE TO INDIA.

The following is from the Financial News:—A new line of steamers from Europe to Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Calcutta, and Rangoon is about to be established by Mr. Daniel Brostrom, of Gothenburg, as it has been found in practice that Swedish factories lose many orders in consequence of their inability to compete with their rivals in other countries who have direct communication with India. There is a Swedish service to the Far East, but the vessels employed receive all the cargo they can carry. The boats of the new line will begin 1st July at one of two ports in Northern Sweden and will complete at Gothenburg and Christiania. It is believed that no difficulty will be experienced in obtaining return freight—rice from Rangoon, tea and jute from Calcutta, and cereals from Bombay. The passenger question has not yet been definitely settled, but it is in course of arrangement.

BLAZON TYPE NOT NECESSARY. CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy needs no glaring headlines to attract the public eye. The simple statement that it cures all is sufficient, as every family knows it to be. It has been used for forty years and is just what its name implies. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

THE REVOLT.

AN UNPOPULAR MOVE.

CANTON QUIET.

The people of Canton are apparently little in sympathy with the movement. The late Revolution had a serious effect upon trade and caused much distress. At present, however, everybody except a few officials and perhaps the military are more interested in the preservation of peace and quietness which will enable them to conduct business, than in any political movement which is likely to bring about a return to the conditions which prevailed after the overthrow of Manchu rule.

This spirit is reflected by what happened during the week-end. Immediately after the abortive declaration of Independence a proclamation was issued calling upon the people to decorate their houses by hanging out the national flag for three days, but the order was almost completely disregarded.

CANTON BANKNOTES DEPRECIATE.

The declaration has had a serious effect upon Canton banknotes, which have greatly depreciated in value. Dollar notes could be purchased in Hongkong to-day from 78 to 80 cents, and it is stated that in some parts of the province they are being exchanged at a fifty per cent. discount.

THE FIGHTING AT KIUKIANG.

KIUKIANG, July 12.

Fighting continues. The booming of cannon can be plainly heard from Kiukiang, which is seven miles from Kiangsi. The wounded brought in are chiefly Northerners. The Kiangsi troops had choice of position.

Ex-Tutuh Li Lich-chun has returned to the province, and it is stated that Huang Hsing is with him at Hukow. It is reported that there is fighting there.

It is thought here that this is the beginning of a second revolution.

MYSTERIOUS LEADERS.

There appears no doubt from other sources of information that Co-Tutuh Li Lich-chun, who was recently in Shanghai after his expulsion from Kiangsi, has slipped back to Kiangsi. It is also known that General Huang Hsing is not now in Shanghai. It is further reported that Chai Yü-lin, ringleader in the recent conspiracy at Wuchang, is also in Kiangsi. "N. C. Daily News."

MORE TROOPS FROM THE NORTH.

Reuters' Peking correspondent says that troops from Hulan are proceeding south. It is understood that if fighting in Kiangsi continues larger bodies of men will follow.

We understand that the Shanghai Chinese piece-goods merchants received telegrams yesterday (July 12) asking them not to ship goods to Kiukiang and beyond. But it is pointed out that similar telegrams have been received on two or three unimportant occasions in the past year, so this news is of uncertain value.

NORTH v. SOUTH.

The "Sinwampao," one of the most trustworthy of the Chinese newspapers, and an independent organ, contains the following telegram:—

A Nanchang telegram states that Commander Lin Hu's force was fighting fiercely with the northern troops at noon on July 12, resulting in fifteen of the latter being wounded. Lin's force has occupied the neighbourhood of Ch'ing-chuan and Kustelin, and the northern army retreated to Suifu.

Li Lich-chun's arrival at Hukow is now confirmed, and at that place most of the military officials have gone for consultations. O Yang-wu, being unable to direct the whole body of the provincial army, has declared that he has resigned office. In the capital there are only two regiments of guards and the constabulary force which are together preserving the peace of the city which seems now all quiet.

A Tsinanfu telegram states that there has been a report that General Chang Hsin will be appointed Tutuh of Kiangsi. Vice-President Li, according to Peking messages, has wired to the President to order the immediate despatch of more men to Hukow.

The Ministry of Marine has issued an order for the cruisers Haiyang and Haideng, which were at Chiofo, to go at full speed to the south for a cruise in the Yangtze.

PEKING OPINION.

PEKING, July 14.

The situation at Kiukiang attracts much attention here in view of the possibility that it indicates the development of serious trouble. No reliable information can be obtained beyond the fact that fighting has occurred. The northern troops, of course, are expected to be successful, but it is evident that they cannot penetrate into the province until the loyalty of the forces in Nanking and Wuchang is absolutely assured.

It is reported that the President is anxious about the situation and his organ, the "Pingsuo," which published the news of the outbreak yesterday, is significantly silent upon the subject this morning. Another newspaper, which is supporting the Government, the "Kungminkung," published a telegram which purports to have been received from Kiukiang.

The people of Canton are apparently little in sympathy with the movement. The late Revolution had a serious effect upon trade and caused much distress. At present, however, everybody except a few officials and perhaps the military are more interested in the preservation of peace and quietness which will enable them to conduct business, than in any political movement which is likely to bring about a return to the conditions which prevailed after the overthrow of Manchu rule.

THE RIVAL FORCES.

Another statement in the Press is to the effect that O Yang-wu, Commissioner of Defence, telegraphed to General Li Yang-hing, as soon as it was known that the northern troops were coming to Kiangsi to stop them on the ground that trouble would be caused. When the northern troops arrived they were fired upon from Hukow. It is not at all clear what points are in the possession of the Kiangsi troops, but the northern force is believed to have a brigade of between 3,000 and 4,000 men, with some artillery.

Telegraphic communication with Kiukiang is entirely interrupted and no further news is available. In view of the general belief entertained here that Dr. Sun Yat-sen and his immediate supporters are not concerned in the affair, the disposition is not to attach much importance to it at present. "N. C. Daily News."

EXODUS FROM NANKING.

The influx of Nanking on learning of the approach of the Northern troops are removing in large numbers to Shanghai.

CHIKIANG NEUTRAL.

The Chikiang Government has declared itself to be neutral.

COMMERCIAL SHANGHAI FAVOURS PRESIDENT YUAN.

Two representatives from the Revolutionary Government at Shanghai have approached the commercial community requesting them to declare independence. Only two members of the community are in favour of the move, and the matter was dropped. The community at once wired to Peking to the effect that they did not sympathise with a second revolution.

VICTORIOUS NORTHERN SOLDIERS.

All the forts opposite Kowloon were captured in a night attack on the 20th inst., by Li Shun's troops.

A "REVOLUTIONARY" TRICK.

The suppression of the telegraphic station at Shanghai was removed from his post two days before the outbreak, and a "revolutionary" placed in his position. He has now been re-instated by the British authorities.

HONGKONG MERCHANTS' REQUEST.

Hongkong merchants belonging to the Kwangtung province are said to have joined in a request to Cantonese Military Officers to the effect that they not sympathise with the Governor-General.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND THE CONSULS.

We are in a position to state that in the last day or two Chan Kwing Ming has called upon all the Chinese officials in the Shanghai, requesting them to recognise the independence of the Kwangtung Province but that in every case he quite naturally met with a refusal. Chan qualified his request with the statement that the Republic was not an independent of the Republic Government, but had only severed itself from Yuan Shih Kai.

Upon the American Consul refusing Chan's request, the Governor-General asked him whether the U.S.A. recognised the Republic or not. The Consul replied in the affirmative, and Chan retorted that in that case the States ought to recognise the Canton government because it was still attached to the Republic Government. The United States, he added, recognised the Republic, not Yuan Shih Kai. To this the Consul did not reply.

CHINESE NEWSPAPERS PROHIBITED.

A promise a Chinese newspaper in the Colony, the "Chinese Mail," learns on good authority that steps are being taken to prohibit the sale in Canton of all but two of the Hongkong vernacular papers. The two which are excepted are said to favour the new regime in the province and the rising in the north.

REBEL DEFEAT AT CHINPO.

The Central Government has received a dispatch to the effect that two Divisions of rebel troops arrived at Chinpo on the night of the 12th. Fighting commenced early next morning and continued till 11 a.m., the rebels being completely defeated with the loss of more than 1000 killed. The casualties sustained by the Northern troops were only forty in number. The Government troops are holding the line between Lin Ching and Hsin Chuan, and traffic has been resumed.

Langhau, a commander in the rebel army, was killed during the fighting at Li Kwei Yik.

Shun, commanding the Northern troops, reports that three rebel regiments, including artillery, have surrendered, and that the fighting in some provinces will be ended in a very short time.

TO SUBDU CANTON.

Feng Kwok Cheng, who distinguished himself in the Han-Yung during the late Revolution, has left Peking for Shanghai.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE BALKAN WAR.

TURKEY DEFYING THE POWERS.

LONDON, July 21. Turkey has sent a Note to the Powers declaring that Bulgaria's delay in evacuating Turkish territory showed her manifest intention to misinterpret the term "Eno-Media line," which the Powers must follow Maritza northward to Adrianople. The Porte would have preferred to settle the question with Bulgaria diplomatically, but says that the latter's atrocities make the hope of a diplomatic solution impossible, and hopes that the Powers will recognise that recent development compel Turkey to secure, as soon as possible, a frontier which will guarantee the safety of the capital, and that they will advise Bulgaria accordingly. The Porte casts on Bulgaria the sole responsibility for possible hostilities.

The Note is regarded as foreshadowing a declaration of war, which is necessary to enable Turkey to recover liberty of action compromised by the Peace of London. While there is great reticence regarding the position of the main Army, it is understood that patrols were in sight of Adrianople on Sunday.

BULGARIAN CESSION TO ROUMANIA.

Bulgaria has sent peace delegates to Nish, and has agreed to Roumania participating in the negotiations there. She has offered Roumania an important cession of territory, which the latter has accepted.

DIRECT INDEPENDENT NEGOTIATIONS.

It appears from an article in the semi-official Norddeutsche that the new Bulgarian Ministry has sent the ex-Premier, M. Guechoff, to Bukharest, thus meeting the wishes of Roumania, Greece, and Servia for direct independent negotiations.

BULGARIAN BRIGADE CAPTURED.

Apart from the capture of a Bulgarian Brigade by Roumanians, no engagement of serious importance has taken place in this Balkan recently, but sharp encounters continue all along the Serbo-Bulgarian frontier. The Servians entered Bulgarian territory near St. Nicholas and the Bulgarians falling back and ordering all the inhabitants to leave the district. Roumania has declined to conclude a separate peace treaty with Bulgaria.

BRITISH BATTLESHIP IN THE PIRAEUS.

H.M.S. Yarmouth, Indefatigable and Proserpine have arrived at the Piraeus. Four British destroyers are expected also.

ALLIES REPLY TO RUSSIA.

The Greek, Serbian, and Montenegrin Governments have replied to Russia's representations that they are ready to negotiate with Bulgaria direct, but will not conclude an armistice before Bulgaria accepts the Peace preliminaries.

TURKEY DRIES THE POWERS.

The Turkish Government has ordered the Army to occupy Thrace and Adrianople. The Turks have reached Kuleburgas. General Helcheff, commanding the Bulgarian garrison at Adrianople, is preparing to defend the town.

TURKS ENTER ADRIANOPE.

The Times publishes a message from Sofia to the effect that the Turks entered Adrianople, after a short conflict with the small Bulgarian garrison.

THE POWERS AND TURKEY.

LATER. The news of the seizure of Adrianople has created a feeling somewhat akin to consternation in the European capitals. The Powers were so closely identified with the London Treaty of Peace that they cannot possibly allow it to be fouled by the Turks, even if Turkey purposes regularising the situation and resolves to declare war with Bulgaria, as she talks of doing. The Turkish Note to the Powers justifying the step by a new interpretation of the Eno-Media line also surprised the Powers, who had hitherto been firmly persuaded that the Turkish advance upon Adrianople was not seriously meant, but was merely intended to placate the Constantinople by an appearance of activity.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE TURKISH AMBASSADORS UNDOUBTEDLY GAVE ASSURANCES TO THIS EFFECT IN THE DIFFERENT CAPITALS WHICH WILL BE UTILISED AS MEANS OF EXERCISING STRONG PRESSURE UPON TURKEY. THE DIFFICULTY WILL BE TO AGREE AS TO THE STEPS TO BE TAKEN.

The Bulgarian peace commissioners, Ivancheff and General Fakir-koff, are hurrying to Nish. The Roumanians are within thirty miles of Sofia, but it is explained at Bukharest that the cavalry reconnaissance is necessary for military purposes, and do not necessarily imply occupation of the city. The Greek Army continues its general advance, and captured twenty-two guns in the recent fighting.

THOUSANDS OF BULGARIAN REFUGEES.

A telegram from Sofia states that thousands of refugees, mostly women and children, have arrived in the capital. Seventy thousand more are en route.

BULGARIA SUES FOR PEACE.

A telegram from Bukharest states that M. Ghenadioff, the new Bulgarian Foreign Minister, has sent a long telegram to the Roumanian Government, which King Ferdinand has endorsed by telegram, to King Charles suing for peace, and offering to appoint plenipotentiaries to negotiate anywhere Roumania chooses. While the negotiations for an armistice will be at Nish, the peace preliminaries and the Treaty will probably be signed at Bukharest.

IMMEDIATE ARMISTICE EXPECTED.

Mr. Asquith, speaking at Birmingham, said that the Powers had been doing their utmost to bring the disputants to a peaceful Conference; and it was believed that the meeting at Nish must result in an immediate armistice and to speedy terms of settlement regarding which, however, in view of what had happened, the Powers must preserve their own judgment.

DUTCH POLITICS.

SOCIALISTS DECLINE PORTFOLIOS.

LONDON, July 22. A telegram from Amsterdam states that the Socialist leader, and other two Socialists have declined the portfolios offered by Dr. Bos in his new Cabinet. The proposal was rejected by 13 votes to 8 by the Socialist Executive.

THE SUFFRAGETTE LEADER.

DETECTIVE HOAXED.

LONDON, July 21. Mrs. Pankhurst was not arrested, as telegraphed yesterday. The detectives were hoaxed by a veiled woman leaving Mrs. Pankhurst's house. She was got up, exactly to resemble the Suffragette leader, but on being conveyed to the Station the mistake was found out. It is believed that Mrs. Pankhurst escaped from the house while the detectives were thus temporarily drawn off, as a crowd of Suffragettes greeted the detectives' return with derisive cheers.

ONCE MORE ARRESTED.

LATER. Mrs. Pankhurst was arrested to-day going on to the platform of a Suffragette meeting at the Pavilion.

AN UPROAR.

Another telegram states that an uproar occurred in the hall where Mrs. Pankhurst was greeted, by women shouting "Murderers and assassins."

FRENCH MILITARY CHANGES.

TRIENNIAL BILL PASSED.

P. 125, July 21. The Chamber of Deputies has adopted the Three Years' Military Service Bill by 258 to 204.

THE LATE MR. J. S. FRY'S REQUESTS.

LONDON, July 21. The late Mr. J. S. Fry, head of the great cocoa and chocolate firm, left £700,000. He bequeathed £149,000 to charities, including £43,000 to Missionary Societies.

CAUSES AND CURE FOR DIARRHOEA.

OVEREATING, a change in the temperature, unripe fruit, and impure water are some of the causes of diarrhoea. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cures these bowel disturbances promptly. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

SCULLING CHAMPIONSHIP.

EASY WIN FOR BARRY.

LONDON, July 22. In the World's Sculling Championship, between Putney and Mortlake, Barry, the holder, beat Pearce, Australia, easily by two lengths; time 34 minutes, 9.2/5 secs.

IRISH LAND PURCHASE BILL.

LONDON, July 22. In the House of Commons Mr. Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland, introduced the Irish Land Purchase Bill, announced that purchase of two-thirds had been accomplished, but that £200,000,000 would be required to complete the purchase, with an additional million for balancers cottages. There would be no further public issue of the land stock except for pending agreements amounting to £24,000,000. The National Debt Commissioners would finance the remainder.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

There will be a meeting of the Legislative Council on Thursday. The Orders of the Day are as follow:— First reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Law relating to Explosive Substances. Second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Legal Practitioners Ordinance, 1871. Second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to provide for the regulation of Wireless Telegraphy. Committee on the Bill entitled An Ordinance to give effect to the change in the name and style of the office, heretofore known as that of the Registrar General. Committee on the Bill entitled An Ordinance to provide for the registration and supervision of certain schools. Committee on the Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Companies Ordinance, 1911.

THE AUTHOR OF BOXING RULES.

How Broughton was Defeated.

This regulated system of combat with the closed fist, which bears the name of Boxing, and which may be said to be peculiar to England, dates only from the earlier half of the eighteenth century. The rules, including those notable ones regarding rounds, and the interval of half a minute between each, which give such a marked character to the practice—a sort of humanity relieving its barbarism—were the production of John Broughton, who kept a booth for the exhibition of Boxing in the Tottenham Court Road; they are dated the 10th of August, 1743. It seems to have been on the decline of sword-combat exhibitions in the reign of George I. that the comparatively harmless amusement of boxing arose. There appears to be no such thing known at an earlier date.

Broughton was the first who stood in the position of Champion—a distinction which he held for eighteen years. It gives a curious idea of the tastes of the English of his day, that his most notable patron was the king's second son, the Duke of Cumberland. The duke probably attended Broughton's boxing-booth within a week of his going forth upon the famous Culboon expedition, in which the fate of a dynasty was decided; probably, it was one of the first places of amusement he went to after his triumphant return. He once took Broughton with him on a journey to the continent, and on showing him the grenadier guards at Berlin asked the pugilist what he thought of any of those fellows for a "set-to," to which Broughton is said to have answered, that he would have no objection to take up the whole regiment, if he were only allowed a breakfast between each two battalions.

Broughton was admitted to have a constant originality, as well as great power in his style of boxing, and he seems to have been a man of sense and ability, apart from his profession. He was at the very sum of his reputation when he was so unfortunate as to fall into a gypsy's net, with a butcher named Slack, who consequently challenged him. The champion himself, and the whole circle of his friends and admirers, regarded the challenger with contempt, and when the combat commenced, the betting was ten to one in Broughton's favour. But Slack contrived, at an early period of the contest, to hit Broughton between the eyes, and blinded him. The poor man had undiminished strength, but he was not able to see his antagonist. His royal patron, with characteristic brutality, called out to him: "Why, Broughton, you can't fight—you are beat."

It was too true. The fight closed in thirty minutes, with the defeat of the hitherto undefeated hero. "The loss of the amphitheatre," says the historian of the day, "was of all manner of colours and lengths." The duke was understood to have lost thousands on the occasion. Slack, by his short blow, gained six hundred pounds.

Broughton survived in obscurity, but in comparative affluence, for thirty-five years, dying on the 9th of January, 1780, at a very advanced age. The father, as he was well called of this truly English life, lies buried in Lambeth churchyard.

WEST RIVER NOTES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

NANNING, July 14.

High water enabled three gunboats to come up river—British, French and German—but a sudden fall has stuck them all, the "Moorhen" at Nanning, the "Argus" at Lungchow, and the "Ting-tau" at Posh. The British was the first to arrive up here two weeks ago; she is under the command of Lieut. Commander Dixon. One of the sailors has just died on board from malignant malaria; as we have no foreign cemetery here yet, the coffin was bought locally and the remains taken down by motor-boat to Wuchow. Cominore Austrultrie is expected to come up here, with his wife, by Messrs. Hunter and Co.'s new motor-boat, and he may go on to Posh.

Nanning has been welcoming a number of foreign visitors, including Dr. Hayes and Rev. J. and Mrs. Hess (Wuchow), Rev. C. L. Love (Kweilin), Mr. Soderberg, (Annam), Misses E. and S. Ridge (Lungchow), the Russian Consul (Canton), also representatives of the Standard and Asiatic Oil Companies, William's Pink Pills, the British-American Tobacco Co., and others.

Mr. E. Puffer has rented a house in the city and will take up his residence on behalf of Messrs. Johnson and Co. of Canton. So far, British firms have not made much serious effort to secure a share in the rapidly extending trade of this port.

A new city is gradually rising—old houses are being pulled down on all sides and larger ones built in their place. Indeed, it is a problem how to accommodate the 40,000 fresh arrivals who have swarmed in lately; there are several new hotels including one on the water front, three story high, and containing over a hundred new iron bedsteads; there is also a great portico structure which I am told is to be an hotel.

Many and various are the plans for the foreign concession—which has been a while in the air since the port was opened in 1907—the Kwok Ming Tong element want to exclude foreigners from it altogether, unless they care to rent some of the ponds at the rear and all them up at their own expense. Some advocates letting the land for brothels and gambling halls. Meanwhile, nothing is being done. The site for the new Provincial Assembly has been marked out and as many as 2,000,000 bricks ordered, and I am told that even more will be required before the building is complete.

Nanning has been the theatre of a number of old-time robberies, have joined the police force. One flagrant case was that of a respectable merchant who woke one morning to discover a quantity of his goods missing, and just inside his door part of the paraphernalia of a policeman, which the thief had dropped on his exit. The authorities would do nothing on behalf of the poor merchant, asserting that no one could have entered the shop from the outside as a policeman had his station at the door. Some of the people on the outskirts of the town have organized patrols on their own account to protect their houses.

The other day a man, from the village across the river, discovered that his wife had been unfaithful. He seized her and her seducer, stripped them, and bound them together with ropes, took them on a sloop down stream, and after having stabbed them to death cast them on the bank and left them to the public gaze.

When Dr. Morrison, of Peking, was here, six years ago, he was horrified at the rows of green stagnant ponds that line the wall inside the city. They really must have a very bad effect on the health of the people in the adjoining houses. Some of the authorities are now very anxious to pull down the city wall and fill up the ponds from the earthworks, and let out the reclaimed land for building purposes, especially as there is such a load and better way now for more houses. A Chinese told me the other day that he had to pay \$14 a month for two small rooms to live in. The city wall no longer of any use for its original purpose and presents a promising scheme for an enterprising syndicate.

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Lane, Crawford & Co.

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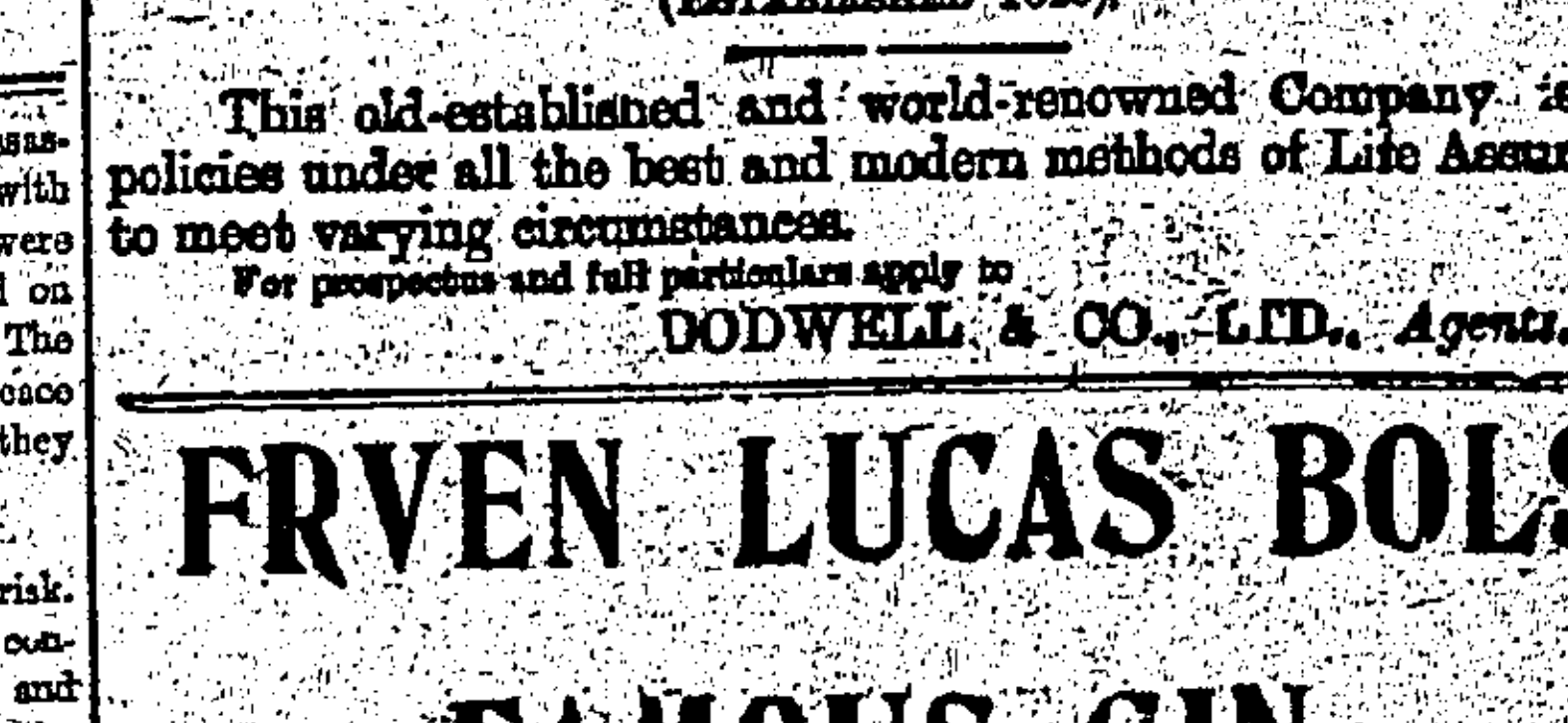
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